

Champ Clark's Letter.

A Vice Consul Learns a Thing or Two.
The Laird of Skibo Rainy to the Fore. A Misstatement Corrected.

[Special Washington Letter.]
UNFORTUNATELY Mr. Ekstromer, Swedish vice consul at St. Louis, is known more than he did a short time ago. Really, with numerous "horrid examples" before his face, he ought to have known better from the start. Most folks have gumption enough not to monkey with a buzzsaw in motion under a full head of steam. But Ekstromer doesn't appear to understand that that is precisely what the present occupant of the White House is. So Mr. Ekstromer got his very suddenly and emphatically. Not only that, he stands to lose his office, for the president of the United States has an absolute right to declare any representative of a foreign government persona non grata. Washington sent Citizen Genet home and Cleveland did the same thing for Lord Shackville West because they meddled with our domestic affairs. True, Ekstromer is an American citizen as well as a Swedish vice consul; but while he had a perfect right to write to President Roosevelt in his capacity as an American citizen protesting against the outrageous order of the postoffice department in the Lewis case—for it is outrageous—he ought to have learned from observation that the president brooks no opposition or criticism and that as he could not punish Ekstromer, a private citizen in the exercise of his rights, he could punish him as a Swedish vice consul, which he has done, and there you are, or, rather, there Ekstromer is—functus in officio, or, as General Benjamin Harrison wrote Warner Miller, "outside the breast-works." He will probably know better next time. If he doesn't, then it must be apparent that he is not an apt scholar in the school of adversity.

Biting Their Thumbs.

Alack and woe! The lord of Skibo castle has fallen afoul of the wielder in chief of the big stick and if he does not keep both optics skinned is liable—indeed, quite likely—to be clapped into the Ananias club or something equally bad. Andrew Carnegie made bold at the great peace powwow in New York to take issue with President Roosevelt, which is certainly a case of leze majesty and calls for condign punishment. Now Andy and Colonel Roosevelt bite their thumbs at each other as they pass by. Too bad that these palpitating patriots should come to the parting of the ways, for were they not cheek by jowl on the great and burning question of simplified spelling? On that subject they were

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.
No doubt it was Andy who inveigled the president into issuing that celebrated order to the public printer which the congress turned down good and hard.

By the way, the dove of peace did not spread her wings to any considerable extent over that New York assembly in the interests of peace. Two of the brethren came near to blows because one of them interjected the words "Hot air" into the other's oration. The wind must have been in the wrong quarter. Good Dr. Barthold of St. Louis, who keeps a covetous eye constantly fixed on the Nobel peace prize and who always votes for every appropriation for war, was there, but he seems to have been in a pacific frame of mind. The doctor is for peace, but he also likes pie, and he knows full well that he would be divorced from the pie counter without ceremony and without delay should he vote against any appropriation for war recommended by his great peace-loving friend in the White House.

A Strong Man.

Hon. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois has been doing some investigating into Panama canal matters on his own hook and finds that the arrangements for handling fresh meats are so slovenly as to make it seem probable that there will be an epidemic among the diggers of the big ditch. He remained on the isthmus eight days and as he went thither unheralded had a much better chance to ascertain the truth than did President Roosevelt or Uncle Joe's bunch of congressmen.

Rainey is an able man and is rapidly coming to the front in the house of representatives. He is a fine debater. Nature did much for him. He has a commanding presence and one of the clearest and most resonant voices I ever heard. His manner is deliberate, and he is an indefatigable student. He possesses the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to speak out in meeting.

During the last congress he made two remarkable speeches touching the practice of the American Watch company in selling its watches in foreign lands at a price much below what it sells them for to its Americans. His first speech on the subject was a veritable bombshell among the Republicans. They set one of their crack speakers, Mr. Boutell of Chicago, to answer him. Several of the smaller fry also took a shot at the big Illinoisan, but they never fazed him. Notwithstanding Brother Boutell's pleasing oratory and the answers of the others, Rainey held his position and in his second speech proved conclusively every charge and statement he made in the first speech.

In the debate on the ship subsidy among other things Rainey said:
"Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tamm) propounded this

question, looking over this direction, and said in substance, 'Can any one explain why our merchant marine commenced to fade away from the seas about the year 1860, when prior to that time it had been such an important factor in commerce upon the high seas?'

The question is not a difficult one to answer. Prior to that time we had free raw material for ships, because prior to that time ships were built out of wood, and our forests were full of material free to anybody who wanted to take it. Early in the last century they commenced to roll iron in England and as soon as they did that persons and firms engaged in that business in this country insisted upon a tariff against the rolled iron of England in order that they might continue hammering out iron until their establishments fell into decay.

They got a tariff that was exclusive, and they continued to hammer out iron until, in 1862, the first iron cutter was launched in the Atlantic ocean, and it became apparent at once that the ship of the future would be an iron ship. But our forests, protected by a protective tariff, had been hammering out iron. They were not prepared to roll iron, and so, with our mountains full of iron ore, we were unprepared to build iron ships. For sixty years England had been rolling iron, and she commenced to build iron ships, and our supremacy upon the high seas commenced to fade away at once. It was on account of the fact that we had no free raw materials for ships. It was on account of the pernicious effect of the protective tariff. We are building today more wooden ships than any other nation in the world. We are building today more wooden ships than we ever built, but wooden ships are obsolete on the sea of the world except in our coastwise trade, and these benevolent navigation laws, supplementing the high protective system of this country, exclude from competition with our own vessels the iron vessels owned by citizens of other nations. So, as a result of the fact that we were not prepared to roll iron in 1860 and that our navigation laws keep the iron ships of England from competing in our coastwise trade, we have in our coastwise trade a fleet of worthless vessels, wooden vessels, all of them, adding nothing to the commercial importance of this country and doing us no good in time of war.

Gillespie's Opinion.

Everybody familiar with Washington affairs knows that Texas has one of the strongest delegations in the house. One of the growing Texans is Oscar W. Gillespie. He is young, capable, courageous, industrious and aggressive. So far as I know, he is the only man that ever caught Hon. John Dalzell of Pennsylvania napping. Gillespie's resolutions of investigation into trust matters brought him into much prominence during the last congress. This dispatch shows that he knows how to use vigorous English:

Washington, April 13.—Representative Oscar W. Gillespie of Texas, a member of the house committee on banking and currency, speaking of the action of Secretary Cortelyou in coming to the aid of Wall street in its two recent hurries, said: "If any other present except Roosevelt had turned the treasury over to Wall street as Secretary Cortelyou has done, it would be a disgrace to the honor of the country to the other. Wall street is now claiming it wants the government to pay \$125,000,000 government bonds, due July 1, on the ground that this will ease the money market."

"My deliberate prediction is that just as soon as the panic is past Wall street will demand that refunding bonds be issued; that this debt be not paid, but simply renewed. Of course the debt ought to be paid. With a surplus of \$250,000,000 in the treasury this debt and all others ought to be paid. This surplus is ample enough to pay for the digging of the Panama canal as we proceed and when finished not owe one cent on it if Wall street would permit it."

"Instead of such a sensible plan we require the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds as he makes payments on the canal to issue bonds to recover the money paid into the treasury."

"The Aldrich bill passed at the last session of congress turning over to the banks the customs receipts, as well as internal revenue receipts, as heretofore practiced, was at the demand of Wall street. This takes out of the hands of the government the control of the gold supply."

"They say we need no such control, because all of our money is upon a gold basis. This is true in theory, but not in fact. We have declared by statute for the gold standard, but have not provided any gold supply for meeting the gold obligations of the government, except the \$100,000,000 to pay upon demand the \$100,000,000 in greenbacks. But under the ruling of the secretary of the treasury, from Mr. Carlisle down, every silver dollar is redeemable on demand in gold, as well as every national bank note."

Nobody will have any difficulty in ascertaining what Gillespie is driving at. His statements are clear as crystal. He might have added that the treasury department has been run as an adjunct to Wall street for many years.

Some Queer History.

Tomor sometimes nods. Ditto the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Recently that paper contained this editorial paragraph:

The late Galusha A. Grow lacked only one vote of defeating Andrew Johnson for the vice presidential nomination in 1864. A better illustration of the tremendous importance of a single vote cannot be found in the annals.

That would indeed be a fine illustration of the "tremendous importance of a single vote" if it were true, which it is not. Nobody came within one vote of defeating Johnson. Hannibal Hamlin came nearest, and he fell short of Johnson's vote by fifty-five. Captain Thomas H. McKee in his book entitled "National Conventions and Platforms" says: "For vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was nominated on the first ballot. The vote as first cast was: Johnson, 200; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, 156; Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, 108, and sixty-one votes were scattered among seven others." But before the vote was declared many changes were reported, leaving the final vote thus: Johnson, 404; Dickinson, 17; Hamlin, 9.

James Gillespie Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress" says, "The ballot for vice president gave Johnson 200, Dickinson 118, Hamlin 148, Gen-

eral B. F. Butler 26, General L. H. Rousseau 21, with a few scattering votes."

These two accounts substantially agree, the differences being that Blaine gives Hamlin five votes less than McKee gives him and also gives the number of votes received by Butler and Rousseau. They both show, however, by the rule of exclusion that if Mr. Grow received any votes at all he appears anonymously in the "scattering" column.

That editorial squib appeared in the G. D. April 4 or 5.

Strange to relate, on Friday, April 12, in an editorial in the Washington Post which bears all the earmarks of having been written by my brilliant friend, Mr. Eugene W. Newman, whose nom de plume is Savoyard and who is a walking encyclopedia of facts, occurs this sentence:

"Grow was the first Republican speaker and narrowly escaped the presidency when he very nearly beat Andy Johnson for the nomination for vice president in 1864."

Whether Savoyard simply reproduced the G. D.'s idea as to how near Grow came to beating Johnson I do not know, but the dates of the two editorials seem to justify that conclusion. That's a small matter, however. Savoyard in that one sentence falls into still another error, and that is that Grow was the first Republican speaker. That is not true unless he means the first speaker elected by Republican votes, which would be true. General Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts was the first Republican to be speaker. Banks was elected by a combination vote of Republicans and Know Nothings. In the house over which he presided there were 83 Democrats, 108 Republicans and 43 Americans or Know Nothings.

As to the G. D.'s assertion that "a better illustration of the tremendous importance of a single vote cannot be found in the annals," let's see. One Andrew Jackson was elected major general of the Tennessee militia. Suppose he had not received that one vote. Then what? There would have been no victory for the Americans at New Orleans and no "Old Hickory" in the White House, and the history of America for twenty-five years, perhaps for all time, would have had a different result. Of course the mistake of the G. D. and the Washington Post is a small one, but it is well to be accurate even in writing editorials.

An Eye Opener For Stand Patters.

The shouting of the Republican captains in the Roosevelt-Forsaker feud, the Roosevelt-Harriman feud and in other feuds in which Republican big-wigs are indulging has somewhat obscured the questions of tariff revision and reciprocity temporarily, but nevertheless and notwithstanding these questions, like the poor, we have with us always and will have until they are settled right. Even so staunch a stand patter as Hon. John Dalzell of Pittsburg is beginning to sit up and take notice. He recently stated that, while he could see no reason for revision of the tariff himself, there is such widespread demand for it that he supposed something in that line must be attempted just after the inauguration of a president March 4, 1909. Even that is a wonderful concession from Brother Dalzell.

The following dispatch may set other stand patters to studying the situation in a new light:

Chicago, April 13.—Tariff revision along the lines of reciprocity with Canada and the countries of South America was favorably discussed at the convention of the Millers' National Association. An amendment to the pure food law requiring that the weight of each package of food product offered to the public be printed on the outside of the package was also favored. Yesterday the convention re-elected the twelve directors whose terms had expired. Today, however, this action was rescinded, and a number of new directors were chosen. This action was taken because it was held that the association might become unprogressive on account of the constant service of the same directors.

Now, the sort of revision which Mr. Dalzell and his coworkers would bring about would not scare the stand patters out of a year's growth. Quite the contrary, for his plan is to confine reciprocity to reciprocity in noncompeting articles, which is next to nothing, while the millers' convention mentioned in the foregoing dispatch is in favor of reciprocity in competing articles. So wags the world, and so are issues taking shape.

Bay State Politics.

The fact that ex-Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts has announced his willingness to accept a Democratic nomination for governor next fall undoubtedly indicates that he believes he can be elected, and his faith seems to be cheering the old Bay State Democrats amazingly. It will be remembered that in 1904, while Colonel Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by nearly 100,000 majority, Douglas carried it by about 30,000. In 1905 and 1906 he declined to be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., who is now serving his second term and who is said to covet the Republican vice presidential nomination, will unquestionably be nominated for a third gubernatorial term, as that is the habit in Massachusetts. So that if Douglas and Guild make the race the prize will be not only the governorship, but a vice presidential nomination also, for if Douglas wins in the fall the chances are that he can have the Democratic vice presidential nomination by saying that he will accept it, and if Guild loses the governorship he will be out of the running for the vice presidential nomination.

By courtesy of the Chicago Tribune.

SOME BIG ATHLETIC EVENTS WILL OCCUR AT JAMISTOWN

The Eyes of the Sporting World During the Coming Outdoor Season will be Centered on the Big Carnival of Sports—Contests of Track and Field Events to be Held the Entire Period of Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., May 5.—The eyes of the sporting world, during the 1907 outdoor season will be centered on the Jamestown Exposition. James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, who has been appointed honorary director of athletic events, is planning to have continuous sports during the entire period of the Exposition. An ideal site has been selected for the building of the stadium, in which the sporting contests are to be held and the running track, when completed, will be one of the best cinder paths ever built. It will be 440 yards in circuit with a 220 yard straightaway course, and will no doubt, be the scene of many remarkable athletic performances during the coming summer.

Among the most important events to be given at the Exposition are the National Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships which have been scheduled for September 6 and 7. In these games the world's greatest athletes will be seen in competition. A feature of this year's championship will be the introduction of the Greek style of discus throwing, a new event in American athletics. This will not take the place of the American or free style. It has been decided not to give contests in the two methods.

On July 4, the all-around championship, the "Blue Ribbon" event of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be held, and it is expected that several prominent athletes from all over the world will enter the contest.

Arrangements are being perfected whereby the Amateur Athletic Union basketball championships will be held outdoors at the Exposition during the second week in August. The tournament will be divided into three classes, as follows: 115-pound class 180-pound class, and unlimited weight class. These classes will be open to all registered amateur teams, and will bring to Norfolk the country's fastest players.

The swimming and water polo championships of the Union have also been awarded to the Exposition, and will be given during the week of August 5. The best of the European swimmers will be invited to take part in these contests.

During the month of June it is planned to hold a Jamestown college championship meet, open to the colleges of the world. Assurances have already been received from several colleges that they will be represented, including the University of Michigan, Princeton, Georgetown, Virginia, Polytechnic Institute and Tulane University. One

week is to be set aside for a military athletic carnival and it is the intention of the authorities to have co-operate with them the Military Athletic League. During the week of September 10 an open tennis tournament will be held.

The Postoffice Department of the General Government is inaugurating automobile mail delivery service in many places where the most practicable results can be obtained, and this is proving eminently satisfactory. In order to secure the best possible service, the government will make use of such machines as are best adapted to the uses intended. The Jamestown Exposition offers an exceptionally fine opportunity to judge of the merits of the various machines, and to this end the Post Master General has issued the following letter, to T. S. Southgate, Governor of Exhibitors of the Exposition.

"A number of the officials and other employees of the Postoffice Department will be detailed for duty at the Jamestown Exposition and the Post Master General will issue instructions to such officials and employees to inspect and report as to the merits of the various makes of automobiles there exhibited, particularly and to their adaptability for postal collection and delivery purposes. By direction of the Post Master General, N. O. Chance, Chief Clerk."

It is also understood that General Grant will detail officers from his command to inspect the automobiles on show at the Exposition with a view to adopting automobiles for military purposes.

With such incentives as these confronting them, the automobile manufacturers are endeavoring to make the best possible display of their machines and the interest in this Department of Exhibits has been greatly augmented by the desire to secure the recognition, not only of the United States government officials, but of the attaches of the many foreign governments in attendance at the Exposition.

The Postoffice Department has established a model automobile mail delivery line between the Norfolk and Exposition postoffices, the rail autos being equipped with the regulation screen wagon body painted red, white and blue, with United States Mail inscribed on the sides. There are three machines, each having a capacity of sixty mail sacks and a speed of from six to forty miles an hour. Five round trips per day will be made between Norfolk and the Exposition for the West and South mails and five side trips between the Exposition postoffice and the Pine Beach office where the mails, East and North, will be received and dispatched.



By courtesy of the Chicago Tribune.

MISS DELLA CARSON, CHICAGO'S PRETTIEST WOMAN.

Tip-top society women, the sort that sneer at those of humbler social circles, may learn a salutary lesson from the fact that a working girl has been pronounced by popular vote the most beautiful woman in Chicago. Miss Della Carson is the one. She was in competition with the swiftest and proudest of ladies, yet she won by a substantial vote. Her beauty as expressed by photograph, did it. Miss Carson is a blond twenty-four years old. She is modest and sensible. In the contest she received the votes of 1,627 men and 1,560 women, defeating the next highest contestant by 495 votes. Miss Carson has been earning her own living and supporting her mother and two sisters for five years.

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At 6 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

My Typographical Girl.
Like a star her eyes are gleaming;
How taper is her form?
No, to my dreaming
Of her could I withstand.

Her manner is quite—ing.
Without a—
Her figure is quite "amazing."
She is my nonpareil.

In love's tergiversation
She plays a coquette's part;
In sweet—
She ever keeps my heart.

'Twould almost drive me frantic,
Quite parenthetically,
Some day if this woman—
Maid set her cap for me
—Tom Mason, in Life.

Her Weak Point.
Mrs. Hoyle—Mrs. Royle is not a very entertaining talker.
Mrs. Doyle—No. You can't get her interested in other people's affairs.

Found Out.
I think that there's but little room
For doubt that they are bride and groom.
She looks at him with so much pride
It's certain she must be a bride.

And his adoring looks betray
His groomship—it's a give-away.
I notice, too, the lady's hat.
I'd want no better proof than that.

But, taken with that blue dress,
It puts the matter past a guess.
Then he's so natty and so trim
There's not the least mistaking him.

Their baggage! See the silver bag
That gleams upon the lady's bag.
His suit case! I've seen very few
So very yellow, fresh and new.

No ordinary married man
Would carry one so spicy and span.
And—did you see him look at her
As they approached the register?

Just wait a little while and see
When she puts sugar in his tea.
There! That should shake your unbelief;
He's just picked up her handkerchief.

And note her sudden ear-rings bloom!
You see that they are bride and groom.
—Chicago News.

Children Poisoned by Impure Milk.
It is stated that 9,000 children die annually in New York city from the poison of impure milk.

HANNA'S LUSTRO FINISH

MADE TO WALK ON.

STAINS AND VARNISHES AT ONE APPLICATION.

WORKS EQUALLY WELL OVER PAINTED SURFACES.

CAN BE APPLIED BY AN INEXPERIENCED PERSON.

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Finished Floors Are in Good Taste And Save One-Half of the Labor in Keeping the House Clean.

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Eaten bread in some one's house that was just the most delicious you have ever eaten, and you intended asking what kind of flour they used, but just forgot it. Well, it was

Harter's A No. 1 Flour

It always makes that kind of bread because it is made from the best wheat money can buy in a mill that never stops, and every sack is just the same. All Marion grocers sell it.

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